By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the Sacramento (Cal.) Valley Development Association, providing for a complete investigation of all the facts in connection with the proposed utilization of a storage reservoir at Big Valley, Lassen County, Cal.; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of the board of education and superintendent of schools of the city and county of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of Senate joint resolution 5, relative to a commission to report a plan for national aid to vocational education; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of the Commonwealth Club of California, favoring the granting of necessary reservoir sites in the Hetch Hetchy Valley; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND: Petition of the People's Forum, Berkeley, Cal., urging an investigation of the conduct of the Attorney General of the United States and the Commissioner of Immigration of the Department of Labor in the Caminetti-Diggs case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Order of Railway Conductors of America at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, favoring legislation that will strengthen the present liability laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Letter to accompany bill (H. R. 6520) to correct pension certificate No. 678122, issued to Margaret Barron as guardian, etc.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Petition of sundry citizens of the fourteenth congressional district of Texas, favoring the passage of legislation compelling concerns selling goods direct to the consumer by mail to contribute their portion of the funds for the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Switchmen's Union of North America, protesting against any compensation plan that does not grant the injured employees the privilege of coming under the employer's liability law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Petition of the Switchmen's Union, in re compensation bills and safety appliances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of the St. Paul (Minn.) Real Estate Exchange, relative to amending the income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the sixth biennial session of the Switchmen's Union of North America, protesting against the passage of any of the proposed workmen's compensation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *July 10, 1913.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY (S. DOC. NO. 124).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in further response to a resolution of the Senate of May 1, 1913, a statement as called for in paragraph 4 of the resolution, showing the avocations in civil life of retired officers of the Army who are engaged in such avocations as reported by themselves upon call from the War Department, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland presented a petition of the Just Franchise League, of Talbot County, Md., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I present resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Natchez, Miss., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted by the Natchez Chamber of Commerce relative to the governmental control of the Mississippi River.

Whereas the Mississippi River from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico is not only the great natural artery of our interstate commerce and the natural outlet through which the excess of the production of our great valley above what is needed for home consumption should seek a market in foreign lands, but is also the channel provided by the Creator through which the accumulated waters from rains and snows flowing from 31 States of our Union must finally reach the ocean; and

Whereas the disastrous overflows of the two successive years of 1912 and 1913—bringing terror to the hearts and causing untold anguish to the minds of thousands of men and women, and whereby hundreds of lives were lost, millions of dollars in property were destroyed, traffic by rail was interrupted, and business was paralyzed through a large section of our common country—have served to demonstrate that our present system of levees is utterly inadequate to restrain within proper bounds the accumulated floods of waters which annually flow southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and have further served to demonstrate the fact that the problem before us is a national problem and one which can be properly handled only by the Federal Government; and

Whereas the tremendous damage and destruction of property in the States of the lower Mississippi Valley does not result from conditions in those States alone but from conditions in many States, and can not be averted or prevented by the individual States directly and most disastrously affected, but can only be controlled and prevented by the Federal Government, whose power and authority extend to all the States; and

Whereas the situation is one that demands prompt and governmental action, with constitutional limits, accompanied by largely increased appropriations to be expended under the direction of the most experienced and skilled engineers in order to prevent a recurrence during the next succeeding years of the tremendous disasters of 1912 and 1913: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Natchez Chamber of Commerce, That the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its constitutional power and authority to provide for the general welfare to regulate commerce between the States should, as speedily as possible, enact a law providing for the taking over and maintenance by the Federal Government of the entire levee system from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, and for raising and strengthening the same, and for protecting the levees and the banks of the river from sloughing and caving by a complete and scientific system of revetments, spur dikes, and breakwaters, to the end that the floods of waters passing periodically through the channel of the lower Mississippi River may be kept within proper bounds; that the value and utility of the river as a medium of interstate commerce may be increased, and that the arable lands on either shore, which have been annually subjected to the menace of overflow and often to actual inundation, may be insured of adequate protection, and further providing for the appropriation of ample funds for accomplishing the ends desired.

Resolved further, That the levee system alone, as heretofore maintained, is insufficient for either the improvement of the navigation of the river or for the protection from overflow of the arable lands adjacent thereto; and that to achieve satisfactory results the levee system must be supplemented by revetments and spur dikes to prevent the banks of the river from caving and to control the direction of the current, and also by properly constructed and controlled outlets or spillways at suitable points to be determined by the engineers to assist in carrying to the Gulf the accumulated flood waters whenever the volume becomes greater than the discharging capacity of the natural mouth of the river.

Resolved further, That we oppose the divorcement of the Red River from the Mississippi, and respectfully urge Congress to enact proper and sufficient laws providing for the maintenance of a deep channel from the Mississippi River up to the mouth of the Red and thence down the Atchafalaya as the great natural outlet or spillway for waters of the Mississippi in times of excessive floods.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States of Mississippi and Louisiana; and that they be, and are hereby, requested and urged to advocate with all their influence the enactment of laws for the accomplishment of the results and purposes set forth and recommended in the foregoing resolutions, and providing ample appropriations extending over a period of years so as to insure the ends desired.

Resolved further, That the Natchez Chamber of Commerce does expressly refrain from criticizing or indorsing either of the bills now pending before Congress for the regulation and control of the Mississippi River and for the improvement of the navigation thereof, believing that whichever bill may be finally adopted will be first materially amended, and recognizing the meritorious features of both, and having confidence that the patriotism, zeal, and ability of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Mississippi and Louisiana will insure that whichever bill may become a law shall have embodied in it the best possible provisions for our protection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Claims.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 4.

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass necessary laws to enable riparian owners along the Mississippi River, in the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson, in the State of Mississippi, to secure compensation for the annual inundation and destruction for agricultural purposes of their lands, owing to the construction of Government works on the west bank of the Mississippi, and owing to the failure of Congress, after repeated efforts of said riparian owners, to grant any compensation or to adopt any adequate measure of relief although such compensation and such relief were strenuously recommended to Congress by the Mississippi River Commission.

Whereas there are in the county of Warren 21,000 acres of arable land capable of producing 15,000 bales of cotton annually; and in the county of Claiborne 10,000 acres of arable land, capable of producing 7,500 bales of cotton annually; and in the county of Jefferson 18,000 acres of arable land, capable of producing 13,000 bales of cotton annually; and in the county of Adams 12,000 acres of arable land, capable of producing 9,000 bales of cotton annually; and in the county of Wilkinson 9,000 acres of arable land, capable of producing 7,000 bales of cotton annually; and

Whereas these lands front upon the Mississippi River and unprotected by levees, and the United States Government has steadfastly refused to cooperate with the riparian owners in these counties in the erection of levees, but has instead adopted the hills in the rear of these properties as and for levees in the interest of navigation, thus placing the lands of these riparian owners in the channel of the river in the time of high water; and

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Whereas these lands, until recent years, were capable of being thoroughly cultivated and utilized for agricultural purposes and were of considerable value to their respective owners and yielded large returns to the counties in which they were located, and to the State of Mississippi, by reason of their assessed valuation upon the tax rolls of said counties and State; and

Whereas the gradual elevation of the flood line and subsequent floods and high water have resulted in the buildings on said lands being floated off the property of said riparian owners, their fences being totally destroyed, their drainage ditches being filled up, their once splendid fields being covered with superinduced additions of earth, sand, gravel, and seeds of noxious weeds, and the assessed values of their respective properties reduced to a nominal figure by reason of the destruction of their productive capacity; and

Whereas this result is entirely due to the construction of levees by the Government on the western bank of the Mississippi River in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as to the nonerection of corresponding levees on the fronts of the lands of these riparians, which said facts are now admitted by the Mississippi River Commission in their report of June 30, 1910 (p. 2937), to wit: "* * * The elevation of the general flood level, which has resulted from the extension of the levee system in recent years, subjects these lands to deeper overflow than they were subject to formerly, or would be subject to now if the levee system were not in existence. * * * The people living in the larger of these overflowed areas have been clamoring for aid in the building of levees to protect their lands for 16 years past. * * * The immediate cause of the injuries complained of is the increased elevation of flood heights. That is the result of the general confinement of flood discharges by the levee system as a whole. * * * The situation is pathetic and distressing in the highest degree. That these people are to be condemned to perpetual inundation, without possibility of relief or redress, for the sake of an improvement for which their fellow citizens are enjoying great benefits, is intolerable to any man's sense of justice." The commission conclude their report from which the above extracts have been made by recommending to Congress three modes of compensation: One is to assist the owners of the inundated lands by helping them to build levees; another is to compensate them in damages for the injuries which they have sustained; a third is to buy their lands and devote them to forestry. (See Report Mississippi River Commission, 1910, p. 2937.)

Whereas under the law as it now exists said riparians are without legal redress against the Government of the United States, and Congress has refused to grant them aid in building of levees after an elaborate presentation has been given to the Sixty-second Congress in 1913: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Congress of the United States is memorialized and requested to pass Senate bill No. 1143, introduced in the Sixty-third Congress, April 7, 1913, "To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damage thereto as the result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation," to the end that the owners of said riparian lands in the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson may have a right of redress against the Government of the United States for the injuries which they may be able to prove that they have sustained by reason of the construction by the Government of the Mississippi River levee system, as so strenuously demonstrated by the Mississippi River Commission in their said report of June 30, 1910, on page 2937 of said report.

Resolved further, That the Members of Congress of the State of Mississippi are requested and urged to make special effort to carry into effect the purpose of this memorial.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I, the undersigned clerk of the House of Representatives of the said State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 4, introduced in the house of representatives by the Hon. David C. Bramlette, jr., representative from Wilkinson County, on June 10, 1913, and passed by the house on June 13, 1913, and sent to the senate under suspension of the rules at once, and passed by the senate on June 13, 1913, as shown by the journals of the said two houses, in extraordinary session assembled.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this June 14, A. D. 1913.

STOKES V. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Cambridge, Mass., favoring the reduction of the rate on first-class mail matter to 1 cent, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1583) granting a pension to Sarah W. Loud, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GOFF presented memorials of 115 employees of Mines Nos. 1 and 2, of 200 employees of Mine No. 3, of 203 employees of Mine No. 4, of 105 employees of Mine No. 5, of 222 employees of Mine No. 6, of 166 employees of Mine No. 7, of 87 employees of Mine No. 8, of 192 employees of Mine No. 9, of 85 employees of Mine No. 10, of 154 employees of Mine No. 11, of 144 employees of Mine No. 12, of 11 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 12, of 16 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 11, of 6 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 10, of 22 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 9, of 5 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 8, of 18 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 7, of 11 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 6, of 18 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 5, of 41 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 4, of 46 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 3, and of 13 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 2, all of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Co., in the State of West Virginia, remonstrating against the proposed dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary corporations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN submitted a report (No. 73) to accompany the bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress, heretofore reported by him.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WORKS. From the Committee on the District of Columbia I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) providing for a housing commission, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 74) thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Let it be read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read for information by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a commission of five persons, three women and two men, who shall serve without compensation, to devise plans and the means of caring for and housing the indigent, improvident, and needy population of the District of Columbia, to be known as the housing commission.

It shall be the duty of said commission to ascertain and report to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress, with his own views thereon and any suggestions he may desire to make, the following:

First. A suitable location for a sufficient number of model sanitary houses for the accommodation of such persons as should be cared for under the direction of the National Government.

Second. The kind and probable cost of such suitable houses as may be needed for the proper housing and care of such persons.

Third. The best means of renting or otherwise providing such houses for persons able to make compensation therefor.

Fourth. The best and most practicable way of policing, superintending, and securing proper care and sanitation of such houses, and the grounds provided for their construction, and of improving the moral and sanitary conditions of the people so provided for.

Fifth. Any other data or facts that the commission may desire to submit and suggestions it may desire to make as to the kind of legislation needed to carry out such plan as it may report for the better housing and care of such persons.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I wish to ask the Senator from California if this is a unanimous report from the committee.

Mr. WORKS. It is. It involves an investigation, and does not bind the Government to anything, and does not cost anything.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understand that it was recommended by the District Commissioners.

Mr. WORKS. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have no objection to it.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I report back from the Committee on Public Lands favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 2548) to create an additional land district in the State of Arizona, and I submit a report (No. 75) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. In the original bill certain counties were described. The department has by description of metes and bounds included the same territory. So the committee amendment is only a change in a description of the land, which includes the same territory that was described in the original bill.

The amendment was, on page 1, line 4, after the word "contained," to strike out "in the following-named counties, to wit, Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, and Graham" and to insert:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the State of Arizona; thence north along the boundary line between the States of Arizona and New Mexico to the southeast corner of township 5 north, range 31 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence west along the township line to the southwest corner of township 5 north, range 28 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of township 8 north, range 27 east; thence west along the second standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 9 north, range 25 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the southeast corner of township 10 north, range 21 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the southeast corner of township 11 north, range 18 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line to the southwest corner of township 12 north, range 16 east, when surveyed; thence north along the unsurveyed range line to the northwest corner of said township; thence west along the third standard parallel north to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 10 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of township 11½ north, range 11 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line, allowing for the proper offsets, to the southwest

corner of township 2 north, range 11 east, when surveyed; thence east along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line to the northeast corner of township 1 north, range 15 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east along the base line to the northeast corner of unsurveyed township 1 south, range 15 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line to the northwest corner of township 4 south, range 16 east; thence east along the township line to the northeast corner of township 4 north, range 17 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east along the unsurveyed township line to the northeast corner of unsurveyed township 5 south, range 18 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line to the southeast corner of township 10 south, range 18 east; thence west along the second standard parallel south to the southeast corner of unsurveyed township 10 south, range 1 west; thence north along the Gila and Salt River principal meridian to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the second standard parallel south to the northwest corner of township 10 south, range 10 west; thence south along the unsurveyed range line to its intersection with the south boundary of Arizona; thence southeasterly and easterly along said boundary to the southeast corner of the State of Arizona, the place of beginning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably, with amendments, Senate resolution 122, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. OVERMAN June 26, 1913, as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution. At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That said surplus documents and pamphlets shall be subject to the order of Senators in the order in which applications therefor are filed with the Sergeant at Arms.

Second. That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule prepared under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows: At the expiration of eight months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not disposed of and taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government or be sold as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That none of the documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, beginning in line 11, after the word "resolution" and the period, strike out the text of the resolution down to and including line 4 on page 2 and in lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

Second. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said surplus documents to the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government and to supply their requests for such documents in the order in which application shall be made for a period of 30 days after said list shall have been furnished. At the expiration of the last-named period the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to sell as waste paper all of said surplus documents then remaining in the folding room, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That in case a number of Senators file within 30 days after said schedule is furnished them for a particular document in excess of the number on hand, then they shall be apportioned pro rata among the Senators filing such orders.

Mr. OVERMAN. What change does that make in my original resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. The original resolution had these words:

At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law.

The amendment provides that a certain length of time shall be given to the departments to select what they want, and then, after they have selected whatever they desire, such documents as remain shall be disposed of as stated. In other words, it follows the wording of the law that we now have in disposing of surplus documents in the Government Printing Office itself. The resolution applies to the folding room of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 5, to strike out the first word in the paragraph, the word "Second," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "*Resolved further*."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, lines 6 and 7, to strike out the words "prepared under the direction of" and in lieu thereof to insert "to be furnished by."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, before the word "months," to strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 13, to strike out the first three words in the line, the words "disposed of and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 15, after the words "Sergeant at Arms," to strike out the remainder of the line, all of lines 16 and 17, and line 18 down to and including the word "law," and to insert in lieu thereof as follows:

First. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said obsolete documents and pamphlets to each Senator, and to supply their requests therefor in the manner hereinbefore provided for the distribution of surplus documents for a period of 60 days.

Second. At the expiration of the last-named period the remainder of said obsolete documents and pamphlets shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided for surplus documents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 19, before the word "documents," to insert the words "surplus or obsolete."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think that is substantially my resolution. There are a few minor changes. I hope the resolution will be adopted as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms, as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution.

Second. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said surplus documents to the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government and to supply their requests for such documents in the order in which application shall be made for a period of 30 days after said list shall have been furnished. At the expiration of the last-named period the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to sell as waste paper all of said surplus documents then remaining in the folding room, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That in case a number of Senators file within 30 days after said schedule is furnished them for a particular document in excess of the number on hand, then they shall be apportioned pro rata among the Senators filing such orders.

Resolved further, That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms, now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms, as follows: At the expiration of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said obsolete documents and pamphlets to each Senator and to supply their requests therefor in the manner hereinbefore provided for the distribution of surplus documents for a period of 60 days.

Second. At the expiration of the last-named period the remainder of said obsolete documents and pamphlets shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided for surplus documents: *Provided*, That none of the surplus or obsolete documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

STATUE OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Printing I report back with an amendment Senate concurrent resolution No. 5, providing for the printing and binding of the proceedings attending the unveiling and acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to hear some explanation as to why that request should be made. What peculiar reason is there for it?

Mr. SMOOT. I will state to the Senator that it is the usual form of such resolutions. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] gave notice that at 3 o'clock on July 28, 1913, he would call up Senate resolution 119 and address the Senate relative to the public service of Zachariah Chandler in connection with the presentation of the statue, which, of course, will be placed in Statuary Hall.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The statue is already in position.

Mr. SMOOT. I am informed that it is already in the hall. This is simply such a resolution as we always pass authorizing

the proceedings at the unveiling and acceptance of the statue to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. He is the man who held the Tilden-Hayes campaign decision with a mailed fist, is he not?

Mr. SMOOT. I am not in a position to decide that question; it cuts no figure here. This is a resolution similar to those we always pass in such cases.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed and bound, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, presented by the State of Michigan, 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Michigan.

The amendment was, on page 1, line 2, after the word "bound," to insert the words "with illustrations."

Mr. WILLIAMS. What are the illustrations?

Mr. SMOOT. There is simply one illustration in all public documents of this character, and that is a cut of the person in whose honor the services are held.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, instead of "illustrations," it ought to be "illustration."

Mr. SMOOT. I simply used the word which has been in other similar resolutions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am perfectly willing that shall be done. I simply wanted to know what it was.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE UNDER HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. PITTMAN. From the Committee on Public Lands I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 1350) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws, and I submit a report (No. 76) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands. Is there objection?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to have the bill read.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendments of the Committee on Public Lands were, on page 1, line 4, after the words "in the," to strike out "State of Nevada" and insert "States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming"; in line 10, before the word "million," to strike out "two" and insert "one"; in line 11, after the word "acres," to insert "in each State"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "than," to strike out "one-eighth" and insert "one-sixteenth"; in line 2, before the word "during," to strike out "one-fourth" and insert "one-eighth"; and in line 3, before the word "during," to strike out "one-half" and insert "one-fourth," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any tracts of land in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, subject to entry under the act to provide for an enlarged homestead, approved February 19, 1909, do not have upon them a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000,000 acres in each State, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence: *Provided*, That in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-sixteenth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-eighth during the third year, and one-fourth during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, and that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him to successfully farm the same.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I wish to ask the Senator from Nevada if this bill is not practically a repetition of the enlarged homestead act?

Mr. PITTMAN. I will answer the Senator from Washington by stating that this bill is identical with section 6 of that act, which only applied to the State of Nevada; but the bill proposes to extend that act so as to apply to the other Western States named in the amendment.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws."

ALLEGED SECRET HEARING OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I read from page 2342 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

"Amend by inserting, after the word "Congress," in line 9, page 3, the following:

"'All meetings of said committee or any subcommittee, excepting only executive sessions, shall be open to the public.'"

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I withdrew that amendment, and moved to amend by striking out the word "executive" and inserting "all meetings for the hearing of witnesses or the taking of testimony by any committee or subcommittee shall be open to the public."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. Meetings are very often held in which neither testimony is taken nor witnesses heard, but they are held for the purpose of hearing arguments. Does the gentleman want those to be private? Does he not want all to be public except executive sessions? It occurs to me that the first amendment offered by the gentleman covers the case, and that is the practice, so far as I am aware, which has been followed by all committees. In those upon which I have served, at least, the taking of testimony and the hearing of arguments have all been public, so far as I have any knowledge of what has happened, and I have served on a good many committees that have taken a good deal of testimony.

Mr. COOPER. I have known of hearings before State legislatures——

Mr. BARTLETT. But I am speaking about this Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. At a meeting of a Senate committee yesterday there was a secret hearing.

I want to say, Mr. President, that if Mr. MURDOCK was referring to the "lobby committee"—and I suppose it was to that committee he was referring—I know not what the source of his information was. I know of no meeting of a Senate committee on yesterday except that of the committee known as the "lobby committee." As I have said, I do not know from what source the gentleman derived his information, but there is not one solitary word of truth in his statement. The Senate "lobby committee" has been holding open hearings—hearings open to all the public. We have never had one single, solitary secret meeting. We have had, I believe, three executive sessions, purely upon questions of the admissibility of testimony. The first executive meeting we held was in reference to a protest upon the part of Mr. Oxnard, represented by his counsel, that his letters should not be read into the hearings. We retired and discussed the question of law, and decided that they should be read. To-day we had an executive session to decide the question whether or not certain letters addressed to Senators of the United States by Mr. William Whitman in 1897 should be read in evidence. The witness upon the stand, Mr. Whitman, protested against their introduction. We decided that they should be read in evidence.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And you did right.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think we did right. We had another executive session, I believe, in reference to the gentleman known as Mr. Lamar. Before answering a question that was put to him he said he would like to consult with the committee confidentially, as he thought when we heard him that we would not press the question. The executive session was held purely upon that question, not affecting the lobby investigation but affecting domestic matters; and we declined to press the question. Yet we are charged by a Member of the other House with holding secret hearings.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. OVERMAN. I do.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry. Are comments of this kind in the Senate upon proceedings in the House of Representatives in order?

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Washington, I suppose, objects to my proceeding?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to understand what the rule of the Senate is in that regard.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no rule of the Senate upon the question.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not think that ordinarily——

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to inquire further, if it is in order, under the rules of the Senate, to comment upon proceedings in the House of Representatives and to make charges against Members of that House for their action as Members?

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The inquiry, as the Chair understands, is put to the Chair and not to the Senator from North Carolina. The Chair will state that it is the opinion of the Chair that as a self-governing body it is for the Senate to determine how far its Members may go in commenting upon language used in any other body.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I make the inquiry in order that there may be some clear understanding upon the subject. It seems to be in doubt. I understand, then, that there is no rule and no restriction as to comments here upon proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Mr. OVERMAN. In answer to the Senator, I will say that since I have been a Member of the Senate ordinarily out of courtesy it is not in order to refer to the Members of the other House, but in this instance a Member of the House has referred to the Senate. I know Mr. MURDOCK; he is a high-toned gentleman; and a man who would not make a misstatement if he knew it. I said at the outset that I did not know from what source he received his information. I take it for granted that he has been misinformed. The only point I make is that when a Member of another body makes an allegation against a Member of this body a Member of this body has a right to rise in his seat and refer to the statement made in another body.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield further to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It seems to me perfectly obvious that this proceeding is objectionable for many reasons, even if not contrary to the rules of the Senate. The gentleman to whom the Senator has referred is not present, and can not be present, and if he were present he would not have an opportunity to reply. I did not hear distinctly the portion of the RECORD which the Senator read, but, so far as I heard it, there was no reference to the Senate; there was no reference to any committee of the Senate; and it is a mere inference that the Senator is drawing from what was said there. I have never heard the remark before.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator surely did not hear what I read.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I have said that I may not have heard it distinctly.

Mr. OVERMAN. It was said "At a meeting of a Senate committee."

The Senate was not present to hear that statement made, and where is the Senate to defend itself unless it does so upon the floor of the Senate?

Mr. POINDEXTER. It seems to me that the House of Representatives is fully capable of enforcing proper rules in that body and to put a stop to any objectionable comments upon the coordinate branch of Congress.

Mr. OVERMAN. Well, if the Senator thinks the Speaker of the House ought to have called Mr. MURDOCK to order, he did not do so, and unless the matter is referred to here we are without any defense.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I think, Mr. President, either the Speaker of the House or some other Member of the House, if there was any breach of propriety, ought to have raised the question there.

Mr. OVERMAN. If some Member of the Senate should make an attack upon the Senator from Washington, he not being present, would the Senator think he had no right to defend himself upon the floor of the Senate?

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is an entirely different question. Undoubtedly if a Member of the Senate should make an attack upon another Senator, that Senator would have the right to reply.

Mr. OVERMAN. I mean if a Member of the House should attack a Member of the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa will state his point of order.

Mr. CUMMINS. The point of order is that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] is proceeding with a discussion. The Senator from Washington has not made, as I understand, a point of order against the propriety of that discussion, and until he does so the colloquy between the Senator from Washington and the Senator from North Carolina is out of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be compelled to sustain the point of order of the Senator from Iowa. The Senator from North Carolina will proceed.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from North Carolina had the floor and that he yielded the floor to me, and I do not understand that it is necessary for me, in order to be in order, to adapt my remarks to suit the approval of the Senator from Iowa. There is no rule as to what a Senator's remarks shall be or what they shall not be, so far as the approval of other Senators is concerned; but, inasmuch as the Senator has raised the question, I will, in order to get a ruling upon it, make the point of order that the criticisms and comments of the Senator from North Carolina upon the proceedings in the House of Representatives are out of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will call on the Senator from Washington to state the rule under which they are out of order.

Mr. OVERMAN. I will wait, Mr. President, until the Senator from Washington finds that rule.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I submit the question to the Chair. I will submit the rule a little later, if the Chair will give me permission to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that, in fairness to the Chair, the Senator from Washington should call the Chair's attention to the rule.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I will undertake to do so, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well. In the meantime the Senator from North Carolina will proceed.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I was just about finishing when the Senator from Washington rose, and I had a curiosity to know what the Senator had to say about this matter. The statement I have read is a reflection upon the Senate, and I, as chairman of the committee, felt it my duty to rise and correct it. I want to repeat that I know Mr. MURDOCK, and know him to be an honorable gentleman, who would not make a misstatement if he knew it; but the source of his information is incorrect. The Senate "lobby committee" has not had any secret hearings, and does not propose to have any secret hearings. They have had three executive sessions on the question of the admissibility of evidence.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Will the Senator permit me a question?

Mr. OVERMAN. I will.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Does the Senator consider it a reflection upon the Senate to say that its proceedings, or a part of its proceedings, are conducted in secret session?

Mr. OVERMAN. Not exactly a reflection, but I myself believe in open hearings, and inasmuch as we have been having open hearings, I did not want to have stated in another body that which was not true.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. From the Committee on Public Lands I report back favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 598) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," and I submit a report (No. 77) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. The amendments of the Committee on Public Lands were, on page 2, line 6, after the word "required," to strike out "but the Secretary of the Interior may, upon a satisfactory showing, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, reduce the required area of cultivation," and in line 19, after the word "the," to strike out the words "foregoing provisions" and insert "above provision," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions pertaining to cultivation by entrymen of homestead lands as set forth in the section of the act approved June 6, 1912, entitled "An act to amend section 2291 and section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," be amended to read as follows:

"*Provided further*, That the entryman shall, in order to comply with the requirements of cultivation herein provided for, cultivate not less than one-sixteenth of the area of his entry, beginning with the second year of the entry, and not less than one-eighth, beginning with the third year of the entry, and until final proof, except that in the case of entries under section 6 of the enlarged-homestead law double the area of cultivation herein provided shall be required: *Provided*, That the entryman in lieu of cultivation required herein may make improvements upon his entry by constructing fences or buildings, by slashing, clearing, or in other ways preparing the land for cultivation, by planting orchard, or by otherwise making the homestead habitable or capable of production, said improvements to aggregate an amount each year of not less than $1.50 per acre, except that in cases of entries under section 6 of the enlarged-homestead law the amount of improvements shall be not less than 75 cents per acre: *Provided*, That the above provision as to cultivation shall not apply to entries under the act of April 28, 1904, commonly known as the Kinkaid Act, or entries under the act of June 17, 1902, commonly known as the reclamation act, and that the provisions of this section relative to the homestead period shall apply to all unperfected entries as well as entries hereafter made upon which residence is required."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I understand there is a report accompanying the bill.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. There is a report from the Committee on Public Lands to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. This seems to be a pretty important matter. I do not want to object to the report of the committee, because I should have been present at the committee meeting, but was prevented.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will say to the Senator, with his permission, that the only change the bill makes in the present law is that in lieu of the cultivation of a sixteenth of the homestead the second year and an eighth the third year the homesteader is authorized to expend a dollar and a half per acre, so that it gives to him the option either to make improvements on the homestead at the rate of one dollar and a half per acre per annum or to cultivate.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It affects the entry in no other way?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That is the only change made in the law. The bill is one that was introduced some time ago by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] to relieve the hardship upon the present homesteaders.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon what the bill as reported provides in lieu of that part of the present law which allows the Secretary of the Interior to make provision with reference to cultivation other than that specifically covered by law?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The committee thought those words in the law were useless and they were stricken out, so that the homesteader can either make improvements the second and third year as provided by the present law or make improvements as provided by the proposed amendment.

Mr. JONES. The bill provides specific improvements in place of the discretion now given to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Very well.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I file a report (No. 72) to accompany the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees. There is quite a demand for this report, and I ask unanimous consent that a thousand copies of it be printed.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator from Nevada if the committee has already ordered any copies of the report printed?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No. As I understand, the usual course is to print 250 copies of a report. I ask that a thousand copies of this one be printed, because the Senator will understand that there is a great demand for this report, in view of the pending contentions between the railroads and their employees.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection whatever to printing the thousand copies; but I wish to say to the Senator that under the law the committee over which he presides has a perfect right to order a thousand copies, and there is no necessity to have an order of the Senate.

Mr. NEWLANDS. If that is the case, I will call the committee together for that purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2688) to increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Grand Junction, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2690) for the relief of Andy M. Weller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 2691) for the relief of John P. Roberson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADY:

A bill (S. 2692) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell all unsold lots in the town site of Plummer, Kootenai County, Idaho, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2693) for the relief of Mary Van Deventer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2694) for the relief of Joshua Hawkes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 2695) to provide for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 2696) to authorize the city of Fairmont to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the city of Fairmont, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2697) amending the acts relating to the granting of pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2698) for the relief of the estate of Harrison Moulton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2699) granting an increase of pension to William W. Larrabee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2700) granting a pension to Mary F. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2701) for the relief of Pickens Evans Woodson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2702) waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Yeoman R. B. Langsford, United States Navy; and

A bill (S. 2703) waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Yeoman Gerald A. Eubank, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 2704) to regulate commerce among the States and Territories and the foreign nations by prohibiting the sending and the transmission of messages relating to the purchase or sale for future delivery of farm products not intended for actual delivery; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2705) granting a pension to Mathew Whitfield; and

A bill (S. 2706) granting an increase of pension to Z. S. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2707) to provide for exchange of lands on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 2708) granting an increase of pension to Ada Mann (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2709) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin McKimmy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2710) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 2711) to provide for the acquiring of station grounds by the Great Northern Railway Co. in the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2712) declaring that all citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island shall be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 2713) for the relief of Thomas Reid; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2714) to authorize the President of the United States to provide transportation and coal-mine development in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 2715) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Samuel Rook; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 2717) to change the name of the Indians residing in Robeson and adjoining counties, in the State of North Carolina, who have heretofore been known as "Croatan Indians" or "Indians of Robeson County," to the name "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2718) granting a pension to Thomas E. Carter (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 2719) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along and other improvements of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2720) to incorporate the National Committee on Prison Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 2721) granting a pension to Creed V. Irvine (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 2722) providing for inspection by officers of the Public Health Service of vessels, vehicles, trains, carriages, or other conveyances, depots, etc., engaged in or used in connection with interstate commerce, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce reasonable rules and regulations to maintain the same in a sanitary condition; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 2723) for the relief of the heirs of Mahaly Fields, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2724) providing for the payment of drainage assessments on Indian lands in Oklahoma;

A bill (S. 2725) authorizing the sale of certain lands to the Dwight Mission School, on Sallisaw Creek, Okla.; and

A bill (S. 2726) for the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BUREAU OF MINES, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. WALSH. I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The bill (S. 2689) amending an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, was read twice by its title.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, inasmuch as it is my purpose to ask for the immediate consideration of the bill when a report is made, I trust the Senate will bear with me while I make a brief statement of the nature of the bill.

On the 4th of March, 1913, the general public buildings bill was passed, including a provision for the erection and construction of certain buildings to be used by the Bureau of Mines in the city of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, upon lands acquired by exchange of lands owned by the Government of the United States with the city of Pittsburgh. Through the lands thus acquired is a deep ravine. Other interests in the neighborhood, jointly with the State of Pennsylvania, have signified a willingness to contribute to the Government a considerable sum of money, about $500,000, for the purpose of filling this ravine, and also for the acquisition of an additional tract of ground amounting to about an acre and a quarter. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept any donations that may be made for improving the grounds for the purpose to which they have been devoted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the expenditure authorized to be made from the reclamation fund $15,750, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the claims on account of the construction of the Corbett Tunnel and Spillway, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 127), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a statement showing in tabulated form for the calendar year 1912 the names and addresses of the 10 largest manufacturers of tobacco, whether smoking, plug, twist, or fine cut, and the number of pounds manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912, and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each for the 12 calendar months of 1912; also the total number of pounds of tobacco manufactured by all manufacturers during the same period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Second. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of small cigarettes, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each for said period; also the total number of small cigarettes made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Third. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of large cigarettes, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of large cigarettes made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Fourth. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of said cigars made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Fifth. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of said cigars made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY.

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 128), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed to investigate, if it has not the information now in hand, and report to the Senate all the facts and circumstances connected with the proposed issue by the New York Central & Hudson River Railway of 4 per cent mortgage bonds for $167,102,400, for the purpose of taking up outstanding 3½ per cent bonds now existing against said railroad and the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railways.

That the commission be instructed to furnish the Senate with the date and amount of all said 3½ per cent mortgage bonds, the reason for their issue, when they mature, whether the issuing of the said 4 per cent bonds for the said 3½ per cent bonds will not be an unwarranted and illegal capitalization of said railroads, whether the proposed consolidation of said railroads involved in the said proposed issue of 4 per cent bonds would not be unwarranted and unlawful, and whether the increase of the rate of interest thus proposed by the issuing of said 4 per cent bonds is necessary, even though the consolidation of said railroads is unobjectionable.

HON. K. I. PERKY.

Mr. BRADY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 129), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to the Hon. K. I. Perky the sum of $267.12, being the compensation of a Senator of the United States for 13 days—January 25 to February 6, 1913—during which time he served as a Senator from the State of Idaho.

CLAIMS OF IOWA INDIANS.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 130), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 8117) for the relief of the Iowa Indians, with the accompanying papers, including Senate Document No. 486, Sixty-second Congress, second session, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact and conclusions of law, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1911, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

THOMAS GREEN PEYTON.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the United States Military Academy. The joint resolution is very short, and I think it will not detain the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution he has indicated. It will be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have not had a chance to read the report or to ascertain why the joint resolution should pass. What is the occasion for it? Perhaps the Senator can state it in a few words.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. This young man had been at West Point for two years and a half. Shortly after going there he was operated on for appendicitis, and suffered to some extent from that, and got behind a little. He was dismissed for demerits, but the superintendent says they were insignificant and in matters that did not at all affect his honor. The Secretary of War approves the bill as a proper one.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator know what the breaches of academy discipline were?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. The superintendent of the academy says they were very small infractions, such as not folding his blankets properly, and similar little things that did not affect in the slightest his honor, his integrity, or his morality.

Mr. SMOOT. He simply failed, then, on account of demerits?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. Solely on account of demerits.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. He was not a good enough housekeeper; that is all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint Thomas Green Peyton a cadet in the United States Military Academy.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WATERWAYS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration Senate resolution 32, Order of Business 21 on the calendar, reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to enter upon negotiations with Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada with a view to an international agreement for the concurrent or cooperative improvement of navigation in waterways used, or which can be used, in common for the commerce of Canada and the United States.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to have some explanation from the Senator who has called up the resolution as to its scope. Does it include the Panama Canal?

Mr. TOWNSEND. It includes simply in its terms waterways used, or which can be used, in common for the commerce of Canada and the United States. That involves the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the Columbia River, and those international streams which can not properly or readily be improved by either country alone, but the improvement of which can better be accomplished by the joint action of the two countries.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It seems to me that the resolution ought to be amended so as to confine its terms to that subject. It is not so limited now. Any navigable water can be used in common between the United States and Canada.

Mr. TOWNSEND. If it will suit the Senator from Washington better, it may be made to read "for the concurrent or cooperative improvement of navigation in boundary waterways used, or which can be used, in common" and so forth. Those are the only waterways that would be improved by joint action.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I think that would be much better.

Mr. TOWNSEND. If the Senator will offer that amendment, I shall not object to it.

Mr. POINDEXTER. In line 5, before the word "waterways," I move to insert the word "boundary," so as to read:

With a view to an international agreement for the concurrent or cooperative improvement of navigation in boundary waterways used—

And so forth.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. ASHURST. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar under Rule VIII.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business having closed, that is now the order.

Mr. ASHURST. Very will.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first bill on the calendar will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 922) providing——

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask whether the motion of the Senator from Arizona was put?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next business in order is to take up unobjected bills and resolutions on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I wanted the Senate to do.

MARSHAL FOR DISTRICT OF NEVADA.

The bill (S. 922) providing for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada was announced as first in order on the calendar, and the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to its consideration. It provides that from and after the passage of this act the salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada shall be at the rate of $3,500 a year.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COL. RICHARD H. WILSON.

The bill (S. 662) for the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It exonerates Col. Richard H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, from all responsibility for the loss of the sum of $7,181.64 at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., on or about May 16 to 20, 1912, and directs the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit in the accounts of Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster, the sum of $7,181.64.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO SENATORS.

The next business on the calendar was Senate resolution 19, to authorize the allowance of an additional clerk to Senators having less than three.

Mr. KERN. I object to the consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will be passed over.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senate resolution 65, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate certain information relative to employees in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the resolution may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the resolution will be passed over.

JOSEPH HODGES—CACHE NATIONAL FOREST.

The bill (S. 540) for the relief of Joseph Hodges was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to Joseph Hodges for the following-described lands: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 29; the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30; the west half of the southeast quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, all in township 13 north, range 5 east of Salt Lake meridian, upon the transfer by the said Joseph Hodges to the United States of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27; the south half of section 16, all in township 14 north, range 4 east of Salt Lake meridian, situate in the Cache National Forest. Upon the reconveyance of the surrendered lands they will become a part of the Cache National Forest.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H. W. O'MELVENY.

The bill (S. 488) to authorize the sale and issuance of patent for certain land to H. W. O'Melveny was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to H. W. O'Melveny for the following real property situated in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, more particularly described as follows, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all in section 7, township 1 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino base and meridian; also the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, all in section 6, township 1 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino base and meridian; on the payment of the sum of $2.50 per acre.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM O. MALLAHAN.

The bill (S. 653) for the relief of William O. Mallahan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William O. Mallahan, who was a private in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in as a member of said company or regiment on May 12, 1862, and honorably discharged therefrom on July 20, 1865. But other than as above set forth no bounty, pay, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 1294) to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia was considered as in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in the District of Columbia more than 8 hours in any one day or more than 6 days or more than 48 hours in any one week.

SEC. 2. That no female under 18 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in section 1 of this act before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening of any one day.

SEC. 3. That no female shall be employed or permitted to work for more than 6 hours continuously at one time in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this act in which three or more such females are employed without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour; except that such female may be so employed for not more than 6½ hours continuously at one time if such employment ends not later than half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon and if she is then dismissed for the remainder of the day.

SEC. 4. That every employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this act in which any females are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours such females are required or permitted to work on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the inspectors authorized by this act. The employment of any such female for a longer time in any day than that stated in the printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. Where the nature of the business makes it impracticable to fix the recess allowed for meals at the same time for all females employed, the inspectors authorized to enforce this act may issue a permit dispensing with the posting of the hours when the recess allowed for meals begins and ends, and requiring only the posting of the total number of hours which females are required or permitted to work on each day of the week and the hours of beginning and stopping such work. Such permit shall be kept by such employer upon such premises and exhibited to all inspectors authorized to enforce this act.

SEC. 5. That every employer shall keep a time book or record for every female employed in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this act, stating the wages paid, the number of hours worked by her on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. Such time book or record shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officials authorized to enforce this act. Any employer who fails to keep such record as required by this section, or makes any false statement therein, or refuses to exhibit such time book or record, or makes any false statement to an official authorized to enforce this act in reply to any question put in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be liable for a violation thereof.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint three inspectors, two of whom shall be women, to carry out the purposes of this act, at a compensation not exceeding $1,200 each per annum.

SEC. 7. That the inspectors authorized by this act may in the discharge of their duties enter any place, building, or room where any labor is being performed by females which is affected by the provisions of this chapter whenever such inspectors may have reasonable cause to believe that any such labor is being performed therein.

SEC. 8. That the inspectors authorized by this act shall visit and inspect the establishments and places of employment named in section 1 as often as practicable, during reasonable hours, and shall cause the provisions of this act to be enforced therein and also the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed," approved March 2, 1895. They shall make a daily report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and also report any cases of illegal employment contrary to the provisions of this act to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. That any person who violates or does not comply with any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50; for a second offense, by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200; for a third offense, by a fine of not less than $250.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARID PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill (S. 487) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same was announced as next in order.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask that that bill go over. I object to its consideration at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the bill goes over.

Mr. WORKS subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that during my absence from the Chamber Senate bill 487 was called, and objection was made by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH]. That Senator desires an amendment to be made by striking out the word "streams" wherever it occurs. The Senator has the bill before him. I should be very glad to have him offer the amendment; and with that amendment, I understand, he withdraws his objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senate will return to the consideration of the bill.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Interior Department be, and is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed immediately to proceed by all necessary and proper means to discover, develop, protect, and render more accessible, for the benefit of the general public, springs, streams, and water holes on what are known as the western deserts and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California; and in connection therewith to erect and maintain suitable and durable monuments and signboards at proper places and intervals along and near the accustomed lines of travel and over the general area of said desert lands, containing information and directions as to the location and nature of said springs, streams, and water holes, to the end that the same may be more readily traced and found by persons in search or need thereof; also to provide convenient and ready means, apparatus, and appliances by which water may be brought to the earth's surface at said water holes for the use of such persons; also to prepare and distribute suitable maps, reports, and general information relating to said springs, streams, and water holes, and their specific location with reference to lines of travel.

SEC. 2. That to carry out the purposes of this act the expenditure of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized. All disbursements made under this act shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior on vouchers approved by the Director of the Geological Survey.

SEC. 3. That whoever shall willfully or maliciously injure, destroy, deface, or remove any of said monuments or signposts, or shall willfully or maliciously fill up, render foul, or in any wise destroy or impair the utility of said springs, streams, or water holes, or shall willfully or maliciously interfere with said monuments, signposts, streams, springs, or water holes, or the purposes for which they are maintained or used, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to make, issue, promulgate, and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary, or by him deemed expedient, to carry into force and effect the provisions of this act and accomplish its objects and purpose.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The amendments which I propose is to strike out the word "streams" in line 7 of the first page, the word "streams" in line 5 of the second page, the word "streams" in line 12 of the second page, and the word "streams" in line 23 of the second page. I move that the amendments be made.

Mr. WORKS. I have no objection to those words being stricken out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments offered by the Senator from Colorado will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the word "streams," and the comma after that word, wherever appearing in the bill.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill providing for the discovery, development, and protection of springs and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same."

ENTRY OF OIL LANDS IN OREGON.

The bill (S. 1363) making lands within the State of Oregon that have been withdrawn or classified as oil lands subject to entry under the homestead or desert-land laws was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act unreserved public lands of the United States in the State of Oregon which have been withdrawn or classified as oil lands, or are valuable for oil, shall be subject to appropriate entry under the homestead laws and the desert-land law by actual settlers only, to selection by the State of Oregon under grants made by Congress and under section 4 of the act approved August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, and to withdrawal under the act approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, and to disposition, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under the law providing for the sale of isolated or disconnected tracts of public lands whenever such entry, selection, or withdrawal shall be made with a view of obtaining or passing title with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas in such lands and of the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. But no desert entry made under the provisions of this act shall contain more than 160 acres: *Provided*, That those who have initiated nonmineral entries, selections, or locations in good faith prior to the passage of this act, on lands withdrawn or classified as oil lands, may perfect the same under the provisions of the laws under which said entries were made, but shall receive the limited patent provided for in this act.

SEC. 2. That any person desiring to make entry under the homestead laws or the desert-land law, and the State of Oregon desiring to make selection under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, or under grants made by Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior in withdrawing under the reclamation act lands classified as oil lands, or valuable for oil, with a view of securing or pass-

ing title to the same in accordance with the provisions of said acts, shall state in the application for entry, selection, or notice of withdrawal that the same is made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of this act.

SEC. 3. That upon satisfactory proof of full compliance with the provisions of the laws under which entry is made and of this act the entryman shall be entitled to a patent to the land entered by him, which patent shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the oil and gas in the lands so patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same upon rendering compensation to the patentee for all damages that may be caused by prospecting for and removing such oil and gas. The reserved oil and gas deposits in such lands shall be disposed of only as shall be hereafter expressly directed by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMIGRATION CANON RAILROAD CO.

The bill (S. 541) granting to the Emigration Canon Railroad Co., a corporation of the State of Utah, permission, in so far as the United States is concerned, to occupy, for a right of way for its railroad track, a certain piece of land now included in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the word "follows," to strike out:

Commencing at a point 169 feet east and 100 feet north of the southwest corner of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, in Salt Lake County, Utah; thence northwesterly, rounding a 20° curve a distance of $351\frac{22}{100}$ feet, to a point on the west line of the said military reservation, a distance of $387\frac{8}{10}$ feet north from the southwest corner of said reservation; thence south to a point 100 feet north of the southwest corner of said Fort Douglas Military Reservation; thence east a distance of 169 feet to place of beginning; containing in all three hundred and nineteen thousandths acre.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Commencing at a point 169 feet east and 100 feet north of the southwest corner of the Mount Olivet Cemetery (formerly the southwest corner of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation), in Salt Lake County, Utah; thence northwesterly, rounding a 20° curve a distance of $351\frac{22}{100}$ feet, at a point on the west line of the said Mount Olivet Cemetery, a distance of $387\frac{8}{10}$ feet north from the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence south to a point 100 feet north of the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence east a distance of 169 feet to place of beginning; containing in all seven hundred and sixty-two thousandths acre.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Emigration Canon Railroad Co., a corporation of the State of Utah, is hereby granted permission, in so far as the United States is concerned, to occupy, for a right of way for its railroad track, that piece of land now included in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah, particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point 169 feet east and 100 feet north of the southwest corner of the Mount Olivet Cemetery (formerly the southwest corner of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation), in Salt Lake County, Utah; thence northwesterly, rounding a 20° curve a distance of $351\frac{22}{100}$ feet, at a point on the west line of the said Mount Olivet Cemetery, a distance of $387\frac{8}{10}$ feet north from the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence south to a point 100 feet north of the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence east a distance of 169 feet to place of beginning; containing in all seven hundred and sixty-two thousandths acre.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL ENTRY OF OIL LANDS.

The bill (S. 60) to provide for agricultural entry of oil lands was announced as next in order.

Mr. OWEN. Let the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. OWEN subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to withdraw the objection which I made to the consideration of Senate bill 60, providing for agricultural entry of oil lands.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Senate will return to the consideration of the bill.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act unreserved public lands of the United States in the State of Wyoming which have been withdrawn or classified as oil lands or are valuable for oil shall be subject to appropriate entry under the homestead laws by actual settlers only, the desert-land law, to selection by the State of Wyoming under grants made by Congress and under section 4 of the act approved August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, and to withdrawal under the act approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, and to disposition in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior under the law providing for the sale of isolated or disconnected tracts of public lands whenever such entry, selection, or withdrawal shall be made with a view of obtaining or passing title, with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas in such lands and of the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. But no desert entry made under the provisions of this act shall contain more than 160 acres: *Provided*, That those who have initiated nonmineral entries, selections, or locations in good faith prior to the passage of this act on lands withdrawn or classified as oil lands may perfect the same under the provisions of the laws under which said entries were made, but shall receive the limited patent provided for in this act.

SEC. 2. That any person desiring to make entry under the homestead laws or the desert-land law, and the State of Wyoming desiring to make selection under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, or under grants made by Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior in withdrawing under the reclamation act lands classified as oil lands or valuable for oil, with a view of securing or passing title to the same in accordance with the provisions of said acts, shall state in the application for entry, selection, or notice of withdrawal that the same is made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of this act.

SEC. 3. That upon satisfactory proof of full compliance with the provisions of the laws under which entry, selection, or location is made and of this act the applicant shall be entitled to a patent or certification to the lands entered or selected, with a reservation to the United States of all the oil or gas in the lands so patented or certified, together with the right in the United States or persons authorized by it to prospect for, mine, and remove the same; but before any person shall be entitled to enter upon the lands patented or certified for the purpose of prospecting, mining, or removing oil or gas therefrom he shall furnish, subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior, a bond or undertaking as security for the payment of all damages to the crops and improvements on said lands by reason of such prospecting for and removal of oil or gas. The reserved oil and gas deposits in lands patented or certified under this act shall not be subject to exploration or entry other than by the United States, except as hereafter authorized by Congress.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSION BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 832) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask to have that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the bill goes over.

The bill (S. 833) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask that the bill may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the bill goes over.

The bill (S. 834) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask that that bill also go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the bill goes over.

ENVOYS AND MINISTERS TO PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

The bill (S. 2318) authorizing the appointment of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to each Paraguay and Uruguay was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Paraguay, who shall receive as his compensation $10,000 per annum. Section 2 authorizes the President also to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Uruguay, who shall receive as his compensation $10,000 per annum.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN OREGON.

The bill (S. 49) to provide for the exchange with the State of Oregon of certain school lands and indemnity rights within the national forests of that State for an equal area of national forest land was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments. The first amendment was in section 1, page 1, line 8, after the word "maintained," to strike out "as a forest, for the demonstration of practical and technical forestry in the furtherance of the courses in forestry conducted, or to be conducted, by the State School of Forestry," and in lieu thereof to insert "as a State forest to secure its highest permanent usefulness to the State of Oregon and particularly to the common schools to which its resources are devoted and to State forestry demonstration and education," so as to make the section read:

That the State of Oregon is hereby authorized to select, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, a compact body of not to exceed 40,000 acres of unappropriated nonmineral land within townships 10 and 11 south, ranges 5 and 6 east, Willamette meridian, in the Santiam National Forest, Oreg., to be maintained as a State forest to secure its highest permanent usefulness to the State of Oregon and particularly to the common schools to which its resources are devoted and to State forestry demonstration and education, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant and convey said selection to the State of Oregon for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 14, after the word "rights," to insert "within such national forests," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That in exchange for the selected lands the State shall reconvey and relinquish to the United States a good and sufficient title to an approximately equal area of unencumbered sections 16 and 36, or parts thereof, of substantial forest values satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, within the national forests of Oregon, granted to said State, or indemnity rights within such national forests to which the State is entitled therefor: *Provided*, That the lands reconveyed and relinquished as base lands shall immediately become parts of the national forest in which they are situated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 2, line 21, after the word "operation," to strike out "or" and insert "of"; and, in line 23, after the word "areas," to strike out "but no such roads, trails, or telephone or telegraph line shall hereafter be so located as to interfere with reasonable use of lands by the State," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. That the lands conveyed to the State shall be at all times subject to use by the United States for the construction, maintenance, and operation of roads, trails, telephone or telegraph lines needed in the administration of the contiguous national forest areas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD L. KEYES.

The next business on the calendar was Senate resolution 100, which had been reported by Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, June 5, 1913, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby directed to send for Edward L. Keyes, who was formerly a second lieutenant of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and to afford him a full hearing. Furthermore, the said committee, or subcommittee, is authorized to send for witnesses and take testimony, if such a course should be deemed desirable, with a view of determining whether or not a bill should be reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs transferring said Edward L. Keyes to the retired list of the Army, and if so, with what rank.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I do not see here either the Senator who reported the resolution from the committee or the Senator who introduced it. I should like to have some information about the matter. It occurs to me that the Committee on Military Affairs has that authority without the adoption of any resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator object to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; I do not object to it, but I should like some information, if anyone can give it. If there is no one here who can give me the information, I will suggest that the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Let the resolution go over, Mr. President, until we can have some information in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) authorizing the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce [Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas] introduced that resolution. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate added an amendment in which he does not concur. Inasmuch as he is not present to-day, I think the resolution had better go over until he has an opportunity to be present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

WASHINGTON-OREGON CORPORATION.

The bill (S. 821) authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KERN. Let the bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

Mr. JONES subsequently said: Mr. President, referring to the bill just laid aside upon the objection of the Senator from Indiana, I understand he will withdraw his objection.

Mr. KERN. I withdraw my objection to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the senior Senator from Washington the purposes of this bill and the need for relieving this corporation from the conditions of the former act.

Mr. JONES. The railroad is to be built through the military reservation for the purpose of accommodating a large settlement to the east of the reservation. With the condition imposed in the act the road will not be built. The commercial club and the city council have asked for a positive modification of that provision by legislation. As the Senator will observe, the bill leaves to the discretion of the Secretary of War the question whether there shall be any modification at all, it being assumed by me when I introduced the bill that he would require a showing to be made as to the actual necessity of making a modification; and if he does not consider that any modification should be made in the interest of the public, he is not required to do it.

My understanding of the situation there is that the road will not be built if the condition that was imposed in previous legislation is insisted upon; and the people are very anxious, largely for their accommodation, that it shall be built.

Mr. POINDEXTER. What I do not understand is the particular condition from which the railroad company needs relief.

Mr. JONES. It is the condition as to macadamizing the entire width of the street and certain rolling that they must do, and all that sort of thing. In other words, the people there think the street can be put in good condition and maintained in good condition without actually macadamizing it, as required by the act. I do not know whether that can be done or not, and therefore I did not want to direct the Secretary of War to do it without a showing being made to him.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do not know that I shall object to the bill later. I am not familiar with the requirements. Therefore, in order to have an opportunity to confer with my colleague, I should like to have it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

JOSEPH L. DONOVAN.

The bill (S. 1808) for the relief of Joseph L. Donovan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President of the United States to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Joseph L. Donovan, late a captain in the Twenty-second Infantry, United States Army, a major of Infantry in the Army of the United States, and provides that when so appointed he shall be placed on the retired list of the officers of the Army.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 7, to strike out "major" and insert "captain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION.

The bill (S. 2065) to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LEA. I ask that that bill may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women was announced as next in order.

Mr. THORNTON. I ask that the joint resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar I shall ask the Senate for a moment to consider a unanimous-consent agreement which I shall then propose with respect to the joint resolution.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the bill be taken up for consideration notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. BURTON. I understand that under this order of business only unobjected bills can be considered. The Chair certainly so announced at the beginning.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I think I can make that motion up to 4 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon moves to proceed to the consideration of the bill notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Smith, Md.
Bacon	Jones	Poindexter	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Kern	Pomerene	Smoot
Bryan	La Follette	Ransdell	Sterling
Burton	Lane	Robinson	Stone
Chamberlain	Lea	Root	Swanson
Chilton	Lewis	Saulsbury	Thomas
Clapp	Lippitt	Shafroth	Thompson
Clark, Wyo.	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Thornton
Fall	Martine, N. J.	Sherman	Townsend
Goff	Myers	Shields	Vardaman
Gronna	Norris	Shively	Weeks
Hollis	O'Gorman	Simmons	Williams
James	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Johnson, Me.	Page	Smith, Ga.	

Mr. SMOOT. The senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], and the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] are unavoidably absent from the city.

Mr. BRYAN. My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. NELSON] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on business of the Senate. I wish to have this statement stand for the afternoon.

Mr. ROBINSON. My colleague [Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas] is absent from the city on important public business.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is absent from the city on important business.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is engaged on official business elsewhere, and that accounts for his absence at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered on the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I make the point of order that the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived the motion is not in order under Rule VIII. However, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I suggest that the matter was pending when the hour of 4 arrived, and that it is entitled to be considered at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The motion of the Senator from Alabama to go into executive session takes precedence.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I did not understand that he made that motion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, July 11, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 10, 1913.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Vernon G. Clark to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Hugh Matthews to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with the rank of major.

Carpenter Frederick G. McKay to be a chief carpenter.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

Harry B. Hird.
Charles C. Ross.
William F. Gresham.
William D. Brereton, jr.
Victor D. Herbster.
David F. Ducey.
Marshall Collins.
Kenneth Heron.
Harry G. Donald.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Thomas Ewing, jr., to be Commissioner of Patents.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION OF PORTO RICO.

Lawson E. Evans to be commissioner of immigration, San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

J. J. Birdno to be receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz.

A. M. Ward to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Thomas F. Weedin to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz.

John W. Allen to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark.

Brice B. Hudgins to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Milton A. Miller to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

Andrew C. Gilligan to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

George W. Jack to be United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana.

Lewis M. Coleman to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Daniel Sparks Baughman.
James Burnett Laughlin.
Harry Michael Thometz.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

W. S. Adams, Jerome.
Horace P. Merrill, Benson.
Jesse J. Rascoe, jr., Morenci.

CALIFORNIA.

Jesse D. Brite, Tehachapi.
James T. Clayton, Elsinore.
Alexander Ludwig, Redding.
Byron Millard, San Jose.
Nellie Pellet, Brawley.
Mary F. Stevenson, Imperial.
Thomas C. Stoddard, Alameda.
R. H. Summers, Colton.
O. C. Williams, Dinuba.

COLORADO.

V. R. Liggett, Blanca.
Huse Taylor, Cripple Creek.

CONNECTICUT.

Patrick C. Cavanaugh, Burnside.
Thomas J. Quish, South Manchester.
Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Colchester.

FLORIDA.

Carrie S. Abbe, Sarasota.
James Harper, South Jacksonville.
E. J. Ricou, Stuart.

GEORGIA.

P. Brooks Ford, Sylvester.
Mrs. H. W. J. Ham, Gainesville.

ILLINOIS.

H. E. Buckles, Le Roy.
Robert L. Cantrell, West Frankfort.
August Droll, Troy.
James T. Hinds, Newman.
Dewey T. Queen, Auburn.
Samuel Shockey, Ramsey.

INDIANA.

K. B. Clark, Medaryville.
Charles Hatch, Fort Branch.
Clarence E. Schaeffer, Howe.
Walter H. Smith, Versailles.
Charles Wright, North Manchester.

IOWA.

Frederick B. Sharon, Davenport.

KANSAS.

F. W. Boyd, Phillipsburg.
W. B. Ford, Oskaloosa.
John C. Girk, Halstead.
Owen McLean, West Mineral.
L. F. Niece, Natoma.
R. A. Watt, Edna.

KENTUCKY.

Mayme D. Cogar, Midway.
Sara W. Simms, Springfield.
Robert C. Stockton, Richmond.

LOUISIANA.

Pearl Collins, Eros.

MAINE.

Menander Dennett, Lewiston.
William R. Frost, Gardiner.
Alner C. Gilbert, Monson.
William G. Harmon, Old Orchard.
E. A. Prescott, Monmouth.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ruby Barnes, Summit.
W. P. Cassedy, Brookhaven.
Jonathan H. McCraw, Sardis.

MISSOURI.

J. P. Bauer, Washington.
Emmett A. Cherry, Adrian.

NEVADA.

Jessie E. Burnett, McGill.

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. R. Clark, Califon.
Peter A. Donovan, Bayonne.
John L. Opfermann, Highlands.

NEW YORK.

Charles S. Barney, Milford.
Charles H. Beeby, Central Square.
James S. Clark, Croton on Hudson.
George Coon, Stillwater.
John H. Coon, Stanley.
Edward Crawford, Pine Bush.
James V. Crawford, Morristown.
B. A. Curtiss, Camden.
Henry Dicks, Fort Terry.
Merle L. Harder, Ray Brook.
Edward J. Hughes, Schuylerville.
J. Mailler Hunt, Chappaqua.
William Jennings, Dolgeville.
Daniel H. Keating, Fort Edward.
George L. Krein, Dansville.
Joseph J. Maher, Staatsburg.
John J. Maloney, Aurora.
George M. Miller, Andes.
John G. More, Walton.
Joseph T. Norton, Allegany.
Peter J. O'Neill, Bay Shore.
Edward E. O'Rourke, Ellicottville.
John Puvogel, Hicksville.
Arthur Rappleye, Interlaken.
Frederick A. Ray, Herkimer.
Edward F. Ryan, Lyons Falls.
J. C. Rossman, Mohawk.
Arthur E. Russ, Phoenix.
John Scally, Westbury.
Charles H. Seeley, Sidney.
James J. Smith, Griffin Corners.
William H. Sullivan, New Brighton.
George C. Tranter, Port Richmond.
John H. Ten Eyck, Black River.
William Van Alstyne, Fultonville.
Gilson D. Wart, Sandy Creek.
Joseph A. Weisbeck, Alden.
A. F. G. Zurhorst, Oakfield.

NORTH CAROLINA.

E. J. Britt, Chadbourn.
W. G. Fussell, Rosehill.

NORTH DAKOTA.

J. G. Boatman, Milnor.
D. J. Clifford, Mohall.
Joseph Deschenes, Walhalla.
Louise A. Fowler, Sherwood.
George Franklin, Ambrose.
Anthony Hentges, Michigan.
Edith M. Holm, Ryder.
H. A. Holmes, Towner.
Jacob R. Houx, Rolette.
Guy A. Kopriva, Bowbells.
John Long, Page.
Frank McGraw, Cogswell.
Nelle W. Moellring, Ray.
S. V. Saunders, Ellendale.
Daniel F. Sweeney, Berthold.
W. T. Wakefield, Mott.

OHIO.

Charles A. Baker, Germantown.
L. C. Davison, Dalton.
James M. Fitzpatrick, Bethel.
Clarence A. Flanagan, Pleasant City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John P. Durkin, Frackville.
Emory K. Eichelberger, Hanover.
Finley H. Failing, Shinglehouse.
Thomas W. Gilroy, Norwich.
Richard W. Iobst, Emaus.
John H. Kensinger, Martinsburg.
Thomas McGuire, Pleasantville.
Joseph Nelson, Fayette City.
William A. Shear, Coudersport.
James F. Singer, New Freedom.
Solomon H. Smith, Smithton.
Andrew Wahl, Evans City.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Herman H. Bradham, Manning.
Ida A. Calhoun, Clemson College.

TENNESSEE.

S. M. Barnett, Lexington.
Horace L. Browder, Sweetwater.
Irene M. Cheairs, Spring Hill.
Frank P. Singleton, Copperhill.

TEXAS.

Maggie Ellis, Rotan.
W. F. Flynt, Winters.
Robert Greenwood, Marfa.
E. B. Hopkins, Brazoria.
J. C. S. Morrow, Quanah.
L. B. Richards, Silverton.

VERMONT.

A. H. Gleason, St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

Channing M. Goode, College Park.
Eugene Monroe, Purcellville.
George L. Roberts, Exmore.
J. Henry Savage, Chincoteague Island.
Claude E. Wiley, Fairfax.

WASHINGTON.

Nellie B. Burke, Mansfield.
Howard W. Hare, Mabton.
Archie Manson, Cashmere.
Robert Montgomery, Puyallup.
A. J. Peters, Deer Park.
Jacob P. Pyles, Sumner.
Harlan E. Rupp, Bothell.
Martha E. Sprague, Ilwaco.
C. G. Thomas, Cle Elum.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *July 11, 1913.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, according to my recollection the remainder of the Journal simply relates to the passage of bills on the calendar under Rule VIII, and I think its reading can be dispensed with. I ask that the further reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the further reading of the Journal will be dispensed with, and the Journal will stand approved as read.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. THOMPSON presented petitions of Parsons Camp, No. 23, Sons of Veterans, of Parsons; of the Kansas Division, Sons of Veterans, of Independence; of members of the council of the